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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/564,011	08/21/2006	Jochen Sieber	WI.2244 PCT-US	5435
7590 Douglas R. Hanscom Jones Tullar Cooper P O Box 2266 Eads Station Arlington, VA 22202				
EXAMINER				
CULLER, JILL E				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2854				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/564,011

Applicant(s)

SIEBER ET AL.

Examiner

JILL E. CULLER

Art Unit

2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 January 2006.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 47-68 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 61-68 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 47-60 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 January 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20060110, 20070403
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 47-60 in the reply filed on March 24, 2009 is acknowledged. Claims 61-68 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

Claim Objections

Claims 47-60 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claims 47, 50 and 57, the use of the word "rotatory" is questionable as, although its meaning is clear, it is not a standard term.

In claim 57, it appears that the word "fo" should be "of" instead.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 47-48, 50, 54 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,729,309 to Saterini et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,960,052 to Junghans.

With respect to claim 47, Saterini et al. teaches a roller adapted for use with at least one of an inking system and a dampening system of a printing press comprising: a rotatory drive mechanism including a drive motor adapted to rotate said roller about said axis of rotation; and means supporting said roller and said drive motor for movement in a direction perpendicular to said axis of rotation. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

Saterini et al. does not teach means supporting said roller for traversing movement in an axial direction of said roller.

Junghans teaches a roller having means supporting said roller for traversing movement in an axial direction of said roller. See column 6, lines 1-23 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Saterini et al. to include the axial displacement means, as taught by Junghans, in order to be able to more smoothly supply the ink to the system.

With respect to claim 48, Saterini et al. teaches spaced pivotable levers supporting spaced ends of said roller, said drive motor being positioned on one of said pivotable levers and being pivotable with said transversely movable roller. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 50, Saterini et al. teaches said rotatory drive mechanism is fixed in place in said axial direction of said roller and includes a coaxial drive shaft and a coupling, said coupling allowing said traversing movement of said roller with respect to said drive shaft. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 54, Saterini et al. teaches said rotating drive mechanism includes a bevel gear. See column 8, lines 8-36.

With respect to claim 56, Junghans teaches that said means supporting said roller for traversing movement is located exterior of said roller. See column 6, lines 1-23 and Fig. 2.

Claims 49, 52, 53 and 57-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saterini et al. in view of Junghans as applied to claims 47-48, 50, 54 and 56 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,826,508 to Komori.

With respect to claim 49, Saterini et al. and Junghans teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection, except for a traversing gear arranged at a first end of said roller and wherein said drive motor is supported at a second end of said roller.

Komori teaches a traversing gear arranged at an end of a roller. See column 5, lines 1-15 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Saterini et al. to have a gear, as taught by Komori, in order to effectively move the roller in the axial direction.

With respect to claim 52, Saterini et al., Junghans and Komori teach all that is claimed, as described above.

With respect to claim 53, Saterini et al. teaches that said drive mechanism includes an independent drive motor. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 57, Saterini et al. and Junghans teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection except that said means supporting said roller for traversing movement includes a traversing gear adapted to convert rotatory movement of said roller into said traversing movement of said roller.

Komori teaches a traversing gear arranged at an end of a roller and adapted to convert rotatory movement of said roller into said traversing movement of said roller. See column 5, lines 1-15 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Saterini et al. to have a gear, as taught by Komori, in order to effectively move the roller in the axial direction.

With respect to claims 58-60, Komori teaches a known gear mechanism which would include the details as follows:

58. The roller of claim 57 wherein said traversing gear is an open, not individually lubricated gear, and further including at least one drive wheel of a printing group cylinder of said printing press, said traversing gear and said at least one drive wheel being located in a lubricant chamber.

59. The roller of claim 57 wherein said traversing gear is a cam gear and further including a reduction gear between said roller and said cam gear.

60. The roller of claim 57 wherein said traversing gear is a cam gear including a rotating gear member and a fixed stop member.

Claims 51 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saterini et al. in view of Junghans as applied to claims 47-48, 50, 54 and 56 above, and further in view of U.S. PG PUB 2004/0107849 to Christel et al.

With respect to claim 51, Saterini et al. and Junghans teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection except for pivotable eccentric bushings supporting first and second spaced ends of said roller and wherein said drive motor is supported on one of said pivotable eccentric bushings.

Christel et al. teaches a printing roller support including pivotable eccentric bushings supporting first and second spaced ends of said roller and wherein said drive motor is supported on one of said pivotable eccentric bushings. See page 5, paragraph 73 and the Figures.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Saterini et al. to include eccentric bushings, as taught by Christel et al., in order to easily move the roller in the desired manner.

With respect to claim 55, Saterini et al. and Junghans teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection except that said coupling is an angle-compensating coupling.

Christel et al. teaches an angle-compensating coupling. See page 6, paragraph 90.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Saterini et al. to include an angle-compensating coupling, as taught by Christel et al., in order to be able to adjust to a change in angle between the motor and the shaft.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JILL E. CULLER whose telephone number is (571)272-2159. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jec

/Jill E. Culler/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2854